THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 5 00
" "	3 months,	15 00
" "	6 months,	25 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	6 00
" "	6 months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.

The New York *Herald* of the 11th has been received. Sherman telegraphs Halleck from Altoona on the 9th, that he reached Kenesaw on the 6th just in time to witness from a distance the attack on Altoona. He anticipated the attack and ordered Corse from Rome with reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing 200 dead, one thousand wounded and prisoners. Our loss not over one hundred aggregate. The enemy captured small garrisons at Big Shanty, Ackworth Station and burned 7 miles of the railroad. We have abundance of provisions at Altoona and Atlanta. Hood moved back to Dallas—Van Wert watching him. In case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome Atlanta is perfectly secure.

Sheridan is at Woodstock and has destroyed every thing in the way of provisions.

Grant had returned to Washington.

Gold 198½

From Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 14.

The Board of Directors of the Press Association having adjourned from Columbus to Augusta, met here to day, quorum present. Telegrams were received for absent Directors giving assurance of co-operation in any action of the Board. Resolutions were adopted directing the President to correspond with the President of the Southern Telegraph Company with a view to an arrangement for a fair and equitable commutation for payment of tolls for the Press reports. Also a resolution directing the President to send a circular to the members of the Association explaining matters connected with the present meeting, apprising them of the action of the Telegraph Company and the embarrassments to the Press that may result therefrom, at the same time assuring them of the entire confidence of the Board in the usefulness and permanency of the Press organization.

The factory of the Porcelain Company at Rioli, six miles from Augusta, was destroyed by fire last night.

NORTHERN NEWS.

The following is an account of the engagement between our forces and those of the enemy, on the north side of the James river, on the 7th inst. as given by a correspondent of the New York *Times*, in which it will be seen that heavy losses are admitted on the part of the Yankees. We have before us a number of Yankee dispatches in regard to the same matter, containing much more falsehood than truth, evidently designed to make a false impression on the public mind in regard to the result of that day's operations. The dispatches being official, and the correspondence unofficial, we consider the latter much more reliable:—

Quite a severe engagement took place this morning between a force of the enemy and our troops, on the north side of the James river, in which we suffered considerable loss in men and material, including two batteries of four guns each, besides being driven back from the advanced position gained ten days ago.

A force of cavalry, under General Kautz, co operated in all the movements there, and was reported at one time as being within a mile or two of Richmond, but had to fall back. Since then he has been protecting the right flank of the army, his men being without food that they presented rather a weak line to the foe.

About 6 o'clock this morning a sudden attack was made on this cavalry force from nearly every direction, and although they were completely taken by surprise, it is said they made every effort to hold their ground, but were finally forced to retreat, leaving two batteries without support, the entire guns of which fell into the enemy's hands. They were the Fourth Wisconsin and Battery B, of the First United States.

The latter was commanded by Lieutenant Hill, who is said to have fired all his ammunition, and then, finding he could not get his guns off, spiked them.

The engagement commenced on the Darbytown road, and was continued on the Newmarket road, near which the right of the Tenth corps reached.

The assault on the part of the line was so desperate that it also was forced back some distance, but the ground was afterward recovered, with heavy loss to the enemy. This ended the engagement, although picket skirmishing continued all day.

Our loss is not known, but must have been considerable, as some of our cavalry were completely surrounded. General Kautz is said to have been captured, but succeded in making his escape.

The enemy's loss was severe. We took about seven hundred prisoners, mostly belonging to Longstreet's corps.

THE DEFEAT OF GEN. EWING IN MISSOURI—HIS RETREAT TO ROLLA.

The defeat of Gen. Ewing at Arcadia Valley, Missouri, by Gen. Sterling Price, on the 24th inst., is fully acknowledged. On the 25th, Ewing got back to a strong position, Gen. Price pursuing. A letter says:

About 3 o'clock p. m., the rebels concentrated and evidently determined to risk an assault. Their lines were drawn up in three bodies, and the devoted band, now almost ready to give up in despair, prepared to receive the shock, but, lo! at that moment a large body of Union cavalry was seen coming from the direction of Rolla, and in fifteen minutes it had broken the posts and pickets of the enemy in that direction, and was alongside the little garrison. The joy of the latter can best be imagined; and when the lucky circumstance was explained to Col. Beveridge, of the 17th Illinois cavalry, at the head of those five hundred men, and he told the garrison that he came, upon hearing of their peril from refugees, the men shouted until the rebels took alarm, thinking that these reinforcements were but the advance of an army.

To push out a strong picket up and down the road, and move towards Rolla the same night, was the next thing; and this was done, and the position evacuated, before the rebels knew which way the force went. Thirty miles were made that night, and in the morning St. James's station, on the South Pacific road, was reached, where the entire command took the cars for Rolla, and reached it in safety, seven hundred strong, after fighting every mile of the way and undergoing such hardships as such campaigning involves. Gen. Ewing lost no property, save the ammunition for the siege guns in Fort Davilson, which was blown up; and his entire loss in killed and wounded will not exceed one hundred and fifty. These estimates are made exclusive of the reinforcements from Rolla, of course.

THE CONFEDERATES IN FRONT OF JEFFERSON CITY.

The following dispatch contains the latest from the war in Missouri:

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864. [No. 151.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—The enemy appeared before Jefferson City to day, but in what number, or whether a battle has been fought, cannot be heard at headquarters to-night.

The damage done to the Pacific road is not known. It is estimated at $400,000, exclusive of the loss of business of the road until it is repaired.

A GALLANT LITTLE FIGHT—THREE YANKEES KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.—It is extremely gratifying to be able to notice the vigilance, activity and courage that characterize the troops in this department. We would not try to make a mountain out of a mole hill, but it is truly gratifying to read of such gallant little exploits as the following; and the more so as they are beginning to be of almost daily occurrence.

On last Friday an expedition from the enemy's gunboats, at Newbern, consisting of about sixty men with two barges—one carrying a twenty four pound howitzer and the other a twelve pound gun—attacked a portion of Capt. Jones' Co. G, 67th Regiment, then on picket at the mouth of Swift Creek, driving them back, and the Yankees succeeded in landing.

Capt. Jones, who was with the ballance of his company, some few miles distant, went immediately to their assistance, engaged the enemy and drove them to their gunboats, killing Capt. Gordon, U. S. Navy, commanding the expedition, and two men; and wounded two others, with no loss whatever on our side.—*Goldsboro State Journal.*

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 28th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM THE ADJUTANT and Inspector General's Office, are published for the information of all concerned. All men detailed from the army, who are fit for field service and not certified to, as required, will be immediately returned to their several commands:

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 26, 1864.

(Extract.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 228.

XXV. All men detailed from the army now serving in Virginia, who are not pronounced unfit for field service by a Medical Examining Board and who are not certified by various Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureau as absolutely necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army, will be immediately returned to duty with their respective commands

By command of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) JNO. WITHERS, Assistant Adjutant General.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, Oct. 1st, 1864.

(Extract)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 233.

1. The employees of Tax in kind service, are hereby excepted from the operations of Paragraph XXV, Special Orders No. 228, Adjutant and Inspector Generals Office, September 28, 1864.

These employees under the officers on this special duty are providing for the army, and must not be molested by Enrolling officers, or by commanders of Departments.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.

[Signed] JNO. W. RIELLY, Assistant Adjutant General,

By order of Lieutenant General HOLMES:

JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. General.

Oct. 13, 1864 149—d4tw2t.

N. C. VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, and the public generally, that the books for the further subscription in stock in said company will be positively closed on or before the first day of November next. Parties desiring to make investments in this enterprise will be offered an opportunity up to that date, but not afterwards, and notice is hereby further given to those who have already subscribed and shall fail to pay in the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions on or before the said day that they will be charged interest on their subscription and the company will proceed to collect by law.

C. P. MENDENHALL, President.

Sept 22, 1864—131—d2w

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
SEPTEMBER 24th, 1864

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIGADE are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. LEE, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

140—d2w.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM FOR A FEW GOOD BOYS.

For terms address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.

Sept. 21, 1864. 130—d&w3w.

$500 REWARD.

ESCAPED FROM THE JAIL OF GRANVILLE COUNTY, in Oxford, on the night of the 27th inst., BALDY KERSEY, a free negro, very bright color, and hair nearly straight, stout made, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 45 years old, impudent appearance and quick speech. Also, JOEL, a slave of T. B. Venable. Joel is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and rather spare built, though strong and likely. He is about 35 years of age. Kersey was sentenced at September term of Granville Superior Court to six months imprisonment, and there are still pending against him five indictments for larceny. Joel was committed for house-breaking and an attempt to commit rape.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of both, so that I get them again, or $250 for either. The belief is that they are making towards the eastern part of the State. I will also give $500 for the apprehension and delivery, with evidence sufficient to convict those or any one of those who assisted from the outside and broke the jail so as to release said prisoners.

W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff.

☞ Standard copy 3 weeks in Weekly.

October 4th, 1864. 142—d1w&w3w.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

I. The senior officer of each regiment of N. C. Militia will forward to this office without delay a list of the names of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, stating opposite the name of each, whether or not resides within the limits of his proper district. Also a list of all vacancies now existing and the cause and date of such vacancy. In future they will promptly report to this office the cause and date of every vacancy which may hereafter occur in their respective regiments.

II. Militia officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy to leave their respective districts, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the regimental district in which they may be temporarily residing. Those who fail to do this, will not be withheld from conscription.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

148

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina.

43—tf.

Headquarters Chief Enrolling Office,
5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C., Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

IN PURSUANCE OF CIRCULAR No. 45, CURRENT series, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective county seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro',	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt. and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1864. 133—1m.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, July 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

138—

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

140

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

139

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

By Frank. I. Wilson.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW IN the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil, Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls, Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I WILSON.

149.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. G.) *Raleigh*, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for pecial reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5 *Be it further enacted,* That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided,* That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC 6. *Be it further enacted* That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC 9. *Be in further enacted,* That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July*, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided,* They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3 *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided,* That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided,* That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December*, 1863.]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December, and the July, Battalion Drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the last named act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

185 R. C. GATLIN, *Adj. Gen.*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2			
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Bennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	John W Lea,		William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate	R W York,
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	R A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow,
11	Wm J Martin,		James Reilly,
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15		W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,	James L Gaines,	John V B Rogers,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28			Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Pac J Proffi	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Robt V Cowan,		Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	
35		Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,	John Wilson,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,		Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman
45		John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill
47	Geo H Faribault,		J Lankford
48	Sam H Walkup,		Albert A Hill,
49	Lee M McAfee,	James T Davis,	
50	Geo Wortham,	John G Vanhook	H J Ryals,
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	
52	Marcus A Parks,		Eric Erson,
53		Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57		Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		
59	Don D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	E Mallett,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,	
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Early's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Ransom's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade W H F Lee's Division, Hampton's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in MacRae's Brigade Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Kirkland's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, B W Johnston's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 55th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Ross, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General. (Roll of Honor)
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General: Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, *Reporter*; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attor

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 15, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

On and after the 1st of October, subscription rates to the CONSERVATIVE will be as follows:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5
" " " three months,	15
" " " six months,	25
" " Weekly, six months,	10

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

☞ A $100 bill of the old issue will pay for the Daily CONSERVATIVE six months.

CONSISTENCY IS A JEWEL. It is a rare virtue at all times, but the demoralizing influences of war, are making it scarcer. Indeed, all the virtues are put to the rack by the untoward circumstances which surround us; but men and women of principle, who hold it to be a virtue to maintain a uniform course of conduct and integrity, will do so in spite of the times. Temptation or trial of any kind, does not alleviate, much less justify a departure from correct principles and action. A man may be pified for his crimes, but if he be a responsible being, they cannot be justified by his circumstances.

These views hold good in politics, as in trade, or social life, or in morals. A man of integrity will avoid the practices and principles of the demagogue, unless he is unwittingly betrayed into their indulgence, but so soon as he discovers his error he will abandon them. We hold it therefore, to be imperious on every man, to be as consistent in his politics as in everything else. There is a virtue in this which public opinion, ever and anon, is forced to approve and applaud.

We mean to excite no one, nor revive old prejudices by alluding to the past. Least of all to promote partizan rancor. We do so simply in justification of our own position, and if possible to arouse to duty those who seem to allow the misfortunes of the Confederacy, to cool their zeal for the cause.

Prior to the untoward and wicked proclamation of Lincoln, which every man was bound to regard as a declaration of war upon the seceding States, the number in North Carolina who entirely approved of the course of South Carolina was exceedingly small The large bulk of our population had been devoted heart and soul to the preservation of the old Union. They regarded the course of South Carolina as derelict in duty to the Constitution and her other sister Southern States; as hasty and unwise, and as certainly pregnant with war—a most desolating war. Nineteen twentieths of our population were of this stripe. They were *conservative* to the back bone. The advocates of secession were few, but active in their efforts to form a party in the State. By great energy and agitation, added to the course of the Northern States and people, it grew and strengthened so as to obtain a controlling influence in the State government, by aggregations mostly from the Democratic party, with here and there an Old Whig. Lincoln's proclamation broke the last ligament of our conservative people to the old Union, and united all in the purpose of revolution. The necessity was forced upon North Carolina, and she took her position with the South coolly and deliberately. Our conservative people with heart and hand, united in the revolution, but they did not become secessionists *per se*,—they never did, they never can. Why, because the idea of secession of one or more States from a Federal or Confederate government, means war, and nothing else. Put it in the Constitution, in the compact, agreement or what not, give each State the absolute right to secede at will, and war is inevitable whenever that right is exercised. Some with a poor show of reason, affirm that we are fighting to maintain *the principle of the right of secession*. Nonsense. Then we are fighting to catch a "Will o' the Wisp," or rather the right to throw a whole nation into a tempest, at the will of one State. We are fighting for Southern equal rights and Southern property, and nothing else, or the whole affair is a kink or a mith in the brain of a madman.

But conservatism is an element of union, of concord. It seeks peace and nothing but peace among ourselves, but war to the knife, if war cannot be avoided, with our enemies. Hence, when the people of North Carolina felt obliged by the force of circumstances to revolt against the Northern tyranny, they accepted of war with all its consequences, and union with her Southern sisters through weal or woe. She joined the Confederacy of States to sink or swim—live or die with them. She entered the Confederacy giving her full endorsement to the government as formed and defined by its written constitution. She took it in part and in whole, better for worse, for life or for death, until God should part them by his providence. Every citizen of North Carolina is pledged, and especially is every *Conservative* pledged by his principles, to maintain and sustain that government to the utmost of his ability. It need not be said that the question of secession was not submitted to the people of the State. The *act* was almost universally acquiesced in, though the *manner* was objectionable to a large majority. We simply give it as our opinion, that if the two acts of secession, the one drawn up by Hon. Mr. Craige, and the other by the Hon. Mr. Badger, as submitted to the Convention, had been submitted to the people, that Mr. Badger's resolution would have been carried by 40,000 majority in the State. The practical result, however, would have been the same. The people would have voted the State out of the old Union at the time, by a large majority. Regrets, deep regrets, were felt at the necessity for such an act, but no doubts as to its propriety under the circumstances were felt, until the fears of some were excited—till the dread of subjugation began to disturb their dreams.

Now the point we are coming to is this: Having acquiesced in the movement, given our sanction to the government formed, having voted for or acquiesced in the election of President Davis, and having committed ourselves to the prosecution of the war, can any consistent *Conservative*, simply because he cannot give his sanction to every measure of his administration—cannot approve of every act in the management of the war, put himself for a moment in antagonism with the government? Is any *Conservative* justifiable in advocating such a course, or in indulging in such criticism, as will, whether intended or not, injure the moral influence of the administration with the people or with the enemy? Can it be consistent with Conservative principles, whose very life is promoted by the spirit of concord and unity, to use damaging epithets, captious criticism, and a spirit of faults-finding, to the detriment of the cause. We think not.

Conservatism is another word for preserving the government which is our own, under which we live and for whose maintenance we are pledged. If the agents of the people who execute the government do wrong, as all men are liable to do, criticise them justly, point out the error, show them the right, but avoid the acrimonious irritations which never made a bad wound better.

The present administration of the Confederate government is the only one we can hope to have during its term. No change can be effected without violence and counter revolution—hence we desire none, and hence we are bound by every principle of political consistency to give it all the moral and material support which it has the right to claim. The Confederacy cannot afford to bear a conflict from within.—The pressure from without, ought to unite all within every where, to give it the weight of their influence and efforts, to promote the cause and our ultimate success.

Blunders are common to man. Experience teaches us to avoid those in future which we could not foresee. Let us therefore especially at the crowning point of this crisis, do what we can to hold up the hands of the legitimate authority of the country, and to stand in the deadly breach to check the advance of the foe.

THE HOME GUARD of North Carolina is composed of all persons who are not subject to conscription, because they are deemed by the Legislature essential to the home interests of the State government and people. All other persons who are liable to military duty, except such as are exempted by Congress, are under the control of the Confederate authorities. These embrace almost the entire male population liable to conscription, not exempted in the State. The Home Guard composed mainly of militia officers and magistrates, numbers, all told about 10,000 men. The number of effective men among those who could be reached by conscription, if the Legislature were to allow them to be taken, would scarcely reach 3,000 or 4 000. North Carolina with a voting population of 120,000 before the war, has sent to the field 117,934, this is official from the books of the Adjutant General. It may be therefore said, her strength has been given to the cause. Her Governor in any emergency—if insurrection, riot, disregard of law, invasion of our coast or border, depredations of deserters or what not arise, he could not call to his help 5,000 effective men. Many might rush to his aid who are not really effective, but the reliable number would not be 5,000. Here, then, is the actual or at least, approximate state of the case.

Now in the name of common sense, is this the cause of all the furor which has been kicked up in the State, about militia officers and magistrates? Is this the ground for stirring up disaffection in the army and at home against Gov. Vance because he, in obedience to the express will of the Legislature, issues to the magistrates and militia officers their commissions? Do the friends of this idea wish to place every man, woman and child entirely under the control of the Confederate government? Is it the object to obliterate utterly the State government, annihilate State sovereignty and ignore State rights altogether? Where would be the civil law, if every man in the State were placed under military law, as they certainly would be, if they were conscripted? What would hinder the taking of the Judges, Sheriffs, Solicitors and the Legislature and Governor next?

North Carolina is not ready yet to submit to military dictation. The "Tar Heels" are hard to frighten with the phantom of subjugation. They will stand in the trenches up to their elbows against the Yankees, and they will wade through seas of blood, before they will submit to either foreign or domestic rule, except such as they may choose.

Gov. Vance has no record on this or any other subject of which he is ashamed or afraid. He does not shun just criticism. Let him be weighed in the balances of truth and justice and the courtesy due his position, and he asks no more. His friends make no claim for him of impeccability. He may err—it is human to err—but we challenge in his whole course, any act in which he has not been true to Conservative principles, and true to the State, and true to the Confederacy. Haste may produce blunders sometimes, and no man can entirely avoid them, but few men have not made more than Gov. Vance.

INTIMATIONS having been given out by the press, that a Convention of the Governors of the several States would assemble soon at Augusta, Ga., we need not longer preserve silence on the subject, though we doubt the policy of its publicity, for the reason that the enemy is so ready to misconstrue every thing which occurs among us. We have known of the proposed meeting for several weeks

Gov. Vance left this city on yesterday to attend the meeting at Augusta on Monday next. It is simply a meeting for consultation among the Governors of the States this side the Mississippi. It is not a peace meeting in any other sense than that those who attend it are at peace, desire peace with all, and especially with our Northern enemy, and will do all they can within the scope of their powers to promote peace. We presume that they will meet without a programme and without any specified object, except to consult upon the general interests of each State and of the Confederacy. We trust the meeting will result in good to the cause.

We learn from a notice in the Wilmington *Journal*, from the Mayor of the city, that the yellow fever has appeared in that place. Two persons have died of the disease. The *Journal* say:

We would remark, however, that this is already the 13th day of October—that the disease is not even approaching to an epidemic. That the deaths known to have taken place must have resulted from cases in which the disease was contracted before the recent cold change, and that, so far as we can learn, no cases of disease exist contracted since that change. With the present cool, dry and bracing weather, the chance of the disease spreading or becoming epidemic is almost nothing. Of course every proper precaution should be used, and it might be just as well for those who can conveniently go out of town to go, still there appears to us to be no earthly ground for panic or undue haste. While the weather holds as it is, we look for nothing serious. Of one thing our readers may be assured:—We will lay all the *facts* before them. Our policy is not, and never has been, one of concealment in cases of this kind.

For the Conservative.

PETTIGREW HOSPITAL, RALEIGH, N. C., October 14 1864.

I have the pleasure of returning thanks, in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers under my charge, to the following ladies and gentlemen for the valuable contributions annexed to their names, viz:

Sept. 3, Mrs. Thos. Carter, 2 quarts butter milk.

Sept. 7, Mr. Thos. W. Womble, Chatham co., 3 bushel snaps, 1 bushel peas and a lot of onions.

Sept. 7, Mrs. Susan Clark, Chatham co., 1 bushel snaps and 1 bushel Irish potatoes..

Sept. 7, Mrs. O. E. Wright, Chatham co., a lot of balm, linen rags, cucumbers, tomatoes and 4 dozen eggs.

Sept. 7, Mrs. John C. Stone, Chatham co., a lot of sage, ½ bushel Irish potatoes, lot of tomatoes, eggs and red pepper.

Sept. 7, Mrs. Mary Eubanks, Chatham co., a lot of red pepper and beets.

Sept. 7, Miss E. Bell, Chatham co., a lot of okra, butter beans, tomatoes and apples.

Sept. 7, Mrs. O. Churchill, Chatham co., ½ bushel Irish potatoes.

Sept. 7, Mr. Albert Council, Wake co., a lot of roasting ears.

Sept. 7, Mrs. Rosey Council, Chatham co., a lot of beets, cucumbers and Irish potatoes.

Sept. 7, Dr. R. Fouchee, Chatham co., 1 bushel apples and ½ bushel Irish potatoes.

Sept. 7, Mrs. G. W. Pureloy, Orange co., 1 bushel dried apples, ½ bushel dried peaches, 1 bushel green apples, ½ bushel onions, 1 bushel snaps and ½ bushel Irish potatoes.

Sept. 14, Mrs. Madison Baugh, Wake co., 7 quarts buttermilk.

Sept. 16, Mrs. David Hinton, Wake co., 1 bushel Irish potatoes, ½ bushel apples and 3 pecks peas.

Sept. 16, Mrs. Madison Baugh, Wake co., 7 quarts buttermilk.

Oct. 5, Mrs. Drewry Partin, Wake co., ½ bushel tomatoes.

Oct. 11, Mrs. Drewry Partin, Wake co., ½ peck tomatoes.

Sept. 14, Mrs. Wm. Nichols, Person co., 25 chickens.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Surgeon in charge.

THE NEWS.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The enemy opened a heavy mortar fire on our left in front of Petersburg, Tuesday night which was followed by a brisk cannonade, in which both sides participated. Between nine and ten o'clock a heavy musketry fire broke out on our extreme right, but subsided in a few minutes. A cannonade ensued on that part of the line and continued for nearly an hour. The cause of this appears to have been a suspicious movement by the enemy towards our flank, which was discovered and opened upon opportunely. Yesterday affairs were unchanged, and but very little firing occurred on either side.

FROM THE VALLEY.

On Monday last, General Rosser, with his own and Lomax's brigades, assaulted the enemy's rear guard beyond New Market, and drove them some distance, killing and capturing a number. During the pursuit, it was necessary for Lomax to separate from Rosser and move forward by a nearly parallel road. It appears that the enemy were prepared for this movement. A column estimated at 9,000 strong was suddenly precipitated upon Lomax, who was compelled to fall back, abandoning four pieces of artillery and losing about 100 men. Rosser was, of course, compelled to fall back also, which he did without loss.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE SITUATION IN THE VALLEY.

Edinburg, the point at which our telegram of yesterday evening says we suffered a reverse, losing eight guns, is five miles south of Woodstock, and a little over ten miles north of New Market in Shenandoah county. We saw yesterday a letter from an officer to a prominent citizen of the Valley, now sojourning in Richmond, which says General Early's army is now thoroughly organized, and ready for another advance.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

We had an interview last night at the War Department with one of Breckinridge's command, who left Bristol at 12 o'clock Sunday night He reports that when Vaugan's cavalry left for the Saltville fight there was a perfect stampede of the inhabitants of the town, but as soon as they learned of the repulse of Burnbridge they returned Our forces at last accounts were pursuing the frightened Yankees. There was some excitement the evening he left owing to a rumor that 250 East Tennessee bushwhackers were at Travis' Mill, only four miles from Bristol.—*Richmond Whig.*

TRIBUTE TO WOMAN.—The celebrated traveller Layard paid the following handsome tribute to woman:

"I have observed that women in all countries are civil, obliging, tender and humane. I never addressed myself to them decently and friendly without getting a friendly answer. With men it has been otherwise. In wandering over the barrens of hospitable Denmark and through honest Sweden and frozen Lapland rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar; if hungry, dry, wet, cold or sick, the women have been friendly; and to add to this virtue, (so worthy the appellation of benevolence,) those actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner, that if I was dry I drank the sweetest draught; and if hungry, ate the coarsest morsel with double relish."

YANKEE RAID REPULSED.—On last Wednesday, six wagons, teams and teamsters were employed in getting railroad iron from the Atlantic road, some distance below our lines, and hauling it to Kinston. The precaution had been taken of throwing pickets in advance of our wagons to guard against surprise. A company of Yankee cavalry come out from Newbern, on the Trent road, driving in our pickets at Noble's about twelve miles below Kinston. They then cut across the country to the Atlantic Railroad, falling on the rear of the wagons, upon which they dashed with great fury, thinking they were protected by but a small squadron of cavalry which alone was visible to them. In this they were disappointed. There was also a guard of infantry accompanying the wagons, which opened briskly on the marauding rascals who incontinently turned tail and ran for their lives at the first fire. No damage done on either side, as the Yankees galloped off before our boys could give them a second volley.—*State Journal.*

SHERIDAN'S RETREAT.—The following is an extract from a private letter:

"The enemy commenced to fall back from Bridgewater and other places on the line, on the 3d, destroying everything in their course—mills, barns, stacks, growing crops, &c. The iron works of Lewis & Blackburn, in Rockingham, were destroyed. The Shenandoah works of Messrs. Forren & Cash, in Augusta, are believed to be safe.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

GRANT has issued an order to Sheridan, for the utter desolation of the valley of Virginia—it is to be reduced by fire and sword to the condition of a desert. The execution of this order will tend to the increase of Early's army largely.

THE income of the four Rothschilds is $9,000 000 a year, or a thousand dollars an hour. Quite a neat sum to carry on life with in a small way.

ANNIE ADELAIDE PROCTOR, daughter of the celebrated poet Barry Cornwall, and one of England's sweetest poetesses, died recently.

The Junior Reserves at Weldon have unanimously tendered their services to the Secretary of War for duty in Virginia.

For the Conservative.

COL. BARNES.

Should Governor Vance signify to his friends at the meeting of the Legislature, that he would accept the seat in the National Senate, he will be elected by a large majority. And the great body of the people would say amen. Should he prefer to remain Governor to the full end of his term, I know of no one more worthy or better qualified than Col. Barnes of Northampton. His pure character as a private gentleman, his eloquence and readiness as a speaker, and above all his well balanced judgment in all public matters are but some of the suggestions favorable to his election. Some ten or twelve years ago, I heard him speak in the Legislature, in reply to certain eminent gentlemen, who were then advocating secession. A finer display of eloquent reasoning I have seldom, if ever heard, and I have often thought since that in the distribution of public honors, Col. Barnes has been neglected.

Whether he will accept the seat in the Senate, I do not know. If he will his election will give as much general satisfaction as that of any other man.

ALBEMARLE.

Oct. 7th 1864.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The London *Index* in an article on this subject, presents the following views:

The personal triumph or humiliation of Mr. Abraham Lincoln is, however, merely an incident—and in no sense an element—in our calculations for peace. If the war against the South is to be prosecuted, we prefer him as President of the United States to any one of the four millions of adult males in the population of Federal America. Our prognostication rests upon the fact that a new idea has entered the Northern mind, and that this idea is the only practicable bridge from war to peace. This idea scores of newspapers, which before were eagerly clamoring for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, have, within the past few weeks, taken up with utterance more or less distinct. It is in the minds and mouths of men of all parties, defended or denounced, but familiar to all. It is reflected in the public correspondence of the European press from America; it is sharply mapped out in nine-tenths of the private letters which fill the American mail bags. It is like the confused sound of many voices; unless a providential event hushes it, it will have swollen, ere our printed pages reach the other side of the Atlantic, into the deafening chorus of millions of men. It is an idea all the more powerful because it flatters American vanity without being altogether chimerical and impracticable. It is an idea which implies solution, and not defeat. It is an idea which gratifies vague popular longings for revenge, and which yet promises solid material advantages.

This idea, in which we recognize the mustard seed of a lasting and prosperous peace, may, when stripped of its surplusage of words and extravagancies of drapery, be succinctly described somewhat as follows. The North says to itself: "In the event of success (and no true Northerner permits himself to doubt of eventual success,) what shall we gain? The experience of over three years of war has demonstrated that the chances of success upon which we most counted either never did or certainly do not now exist. Thanks to an Administration as imbecile as it has been ferocious, there is neither 'latent Union feeling' nor 'negro rising,' and there will be none. If, therefore, we succeed, after incalculable further expenditures of blood and treasure, in conquering the South, we shall find ourselves chained to a corpse. We are persuading ourselves that we are fighting for the Union—that is to say, for commercial prosperity at home, and power and prestige abroad. If, after years of war, we subdue the South, our prosperity at home will consist in having the productive portion of our national territory laid waste, and the industrial portion of it burdened by a debt which it is equally ruinous to repudiate or to pay. Our prestige abroad will consist in having the flower of two-thirds of our manhood employed in keeping under subjection the mutinous remaining third The price in our own liberties which we have already paid for the mere attempt, gives the standard of what success will cost us; and if we shall be further called to strike an average of the amount of liberty suitable equally to white American freemen and emancipated black slaves, the future is sickening to contemplate. Viewing all this, three years of war have greatly changed circumstances. If we were right then, we are not now. It is the part of wisdom to make the most of circumstances as they are. The nations of Europe, by their own shortsightedness and cowardice, have let a golden opportunity pass It presents itself to us now; let us be wiser than Europe. The South is neither conqueror nor conquered; let us have the credit of doing generously what some day we must have to do by compulsion.

North and South, since the formation of the Union, have ever been recognized entities. We nominally classed both under a varying number of States, and we lived prosperously when these States numbered thirty four. Why should we not live prosperously if the Union meant two States, instead of thirty-four? In or out of the Union, as contiguous empires who have tested each other's strength, we must live together upon some sort of terms. The South has war debts as well as we. There will, therefore, with a little concession on both sides, be no insuperable obtained to an identical commercial policy, much as Southerners talk about 'free trade.' The South owes no favors to Europe, neither do we.—There is no obstacle, therefore, to a permanently identical foreign policy. Why should not the Union become a marriage between two great States, a marriage without possible divorce, admitting a distinct individuality and independent right in both, but representing a unit to the outside world?

Such is the substance of the argument which, at the family fireside, in the club, at the domestic breakfast table, or at the public *table de hote*, now forms the staple of discussion—for and against—throughout the Northern States. We have transcribed it almost textually from the mass of Northern correspondence, unconnected and even antagonistic in its sources, which has reached us directly, or been submitted to us. We have awakened to its importance, through the coincidence in many essential points which forced itself on our attention in our Southern correspondence. It is not for us to pronounce on the merits of this argument. The North, being the aggressor, must initiate the terms of peace. But this much we are free to say. In the heart of the population of the Confederate States, wearied of war, though undaunted in the confidence of its issue, proposals of this sort must touch a responsive cord. The men of authority may see the inconvenience of so close an alliance with the North, but the people will see that they must choose their allies from between the Western European nations or their nearest neighbors, and neither England nor France, nor even Gallio Mexico, has done aught to interfere with the natural claims of that formidable nearest neighbor. In spite of their habitual self restraint, Southerners are disgusted at the imbecility of the English government of the day, and at the inconsistency, not to say treachery, of that of France. If they are forced to choose between Europe and America, they might very well choose their own hemisphere, provided the first word of every treaty of alliance was always unchallenged *Confederate independence*

There is only one logical conclusion to these reflections: it is, that if any selfish hope of exhausting both American belligerents has animated the policy of Europe, that policy will have its just reward. Neither have lost the restorative energies of youth. Both have only just learned their own strength. Debt burdened and bled as they may be, the day that they make an honorable peace, *with amity and an identical foreign policy*, the twin confederations will be physically and morally stronger than ever was or could have been the undivided Union, with its materialistic tendencies and its external strength neutralized by an internal sectional balance of power.

MR. MASON IN IRELAND.

(Dublin (September 5.) Correspondence of London Post.)

Mr. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner, is now, for the second time, the guest of the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, and appears to be ingratiating himself with the Irish people, and especially with the ladies. At a splendid archery fete, which took place last week at Knocklofty, (Lord, Donoughmore's seat,) Mr. Mason presented a valuable jewelled broach to be competed for by the fair toxophilites.

On handing the prize to the winner, Lord Donoughmore took occasion to express his sympathy with the Confederates and his wishes for their success. "No one," said his lordship, "with a spark of love for home and liberty animating his breast, no one who admires those great virtues which have ever secured the admiration of mankind, can look upon the contest now waging throughout the Confederate States without feeling anxious for the triuph of the Southern cause.

True it is that we have not taken any part in that struggle. This some people may regret—others approve; but though we have not recognized their cause, our hearts have been with those gallant and noble men—[Cheers] We have the happiness of having amongst us this night an honorable gentleman, who fills a distinguished position as representative of the Southern States. He is far from his kindred and from his native land; but though separated as he is from his country, and though his mind is naturally filled with anxiety for the issue of those momentous events now happening there, still he has been kind enough to honor our festive sports with his presence, and to assist us in our pleasures by presenting this beautiful and valuable prize.—[Hear, hear.] I am sure that there is no one in this assemblage who does not hope for Mr. Mason's return to his country under the brightest circumstances, and who is not ready to breathe a prayer that when he goes back to that country he may find it free, independent and happy.

Perhaps, at some day, not far distant, he may have the pleasure of being present at an archery meeting in his own native land, which will recall to his mind the present scene. He may, it is true, observe with sorrow the many blanks that war has caused in the circle of his friends, but, though great the sacrifice, the knowledge that they died fighting for liberty and home through the terrible struggle in which they engaged, their native land inherits freedom, this will remove the pain which such a saddening retrospect would otherwise bring to his mind. [Applause.] I present this valuable jewel according to the conditions arranged by Mr. Mason, to the lady having the highest score of the meeting, but who never won a prize before. Miss Sankey, I find with great pleasure, is the young lady entitled to receive it, and I am sure she will join with us in wishing a speedy and happy issue to the war with the Confederates.

Mr. Mason here presented his prize to Miss Sankey, with whom he cordially shook hands.

MARRIED:

On Thursday, the 13th inst., by H. Griffin, Esq, at the residence of Leroy Jordan, Mr. Caswell Andrews to Miss Elizabeth Ellen—all of Wake County.

DIED,

In this City on Wednesday, last Mrs. Mary A. Shepard, at an advanced age.

CAPT. J. W. BROWN, of Company I, 47th Regiment N. C. T., died at Richmond on the 4th of this month from the effects of a wound received in the fight at Reams' Station.

Capt. Brown was an excellent officer. He was kind to and considerate for his men. He never failed to execute an order if it were possible. His commanding officers had entire confidence in him and his company. He assisted in raising a company early in '62, and was elected Captain thereof In 1863 he was complimented in a special order issued by General Pettigrew for good conduct at Rodman's farm. He was in the Gettysburg campaign and remained with A. P. Hill's Corps until he was wounded. He was with his company from the beginning of the fights about the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, down to the Weldon Rail Road and his conduct on all occasions elicited the praise of officers and men. Gen. Lee in an order and a letter to Gov Vance especially commended the gallant conduct of McRae's Brigade in the fight in which he was mortally wounded. His memory will be long cherished by his comrades in arms—officers and men. His commanding officers always felt that the execution of an order entrusted to him would be faithful. His children may well be proud of the name their father has left. No more faithful soldier than he has lived or died.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G MARLER, Esq, as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tml.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE H. D. Cabiness, of Cleaveland County, as a Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

October 14, 1864. 27—w5t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Post Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1864

OFFICERS WHO HAVE STORES TO TURN OVER TO this Department for transportation, are hereby notified that under orders from General A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster General C. S. A., in his circular of Sept. 15th, 1864, instead of receipting as heretofore for the stores thus turned over, I will furnish them with Railroad receipts on Bills of Lading. Duplicate invoices of the Stores to be transported must accompany all applications for transportation.

Sergt. Douglas Bell, Railroad Transportion Agent, will receive the Stores and invoices and return Railroad receipts for the same.

W. E. PIERCE,
Capt. & A. Q. M.

October 15, 1864. 151—6t.

SOUTHERN PUBLICATIONS.

THE DIXIE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK contains about the same as Webster's Spelling Book, with the additional advantage of having all the vowels and accents accurately marked. A supply kept on hand. Price $3 00.

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FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, by L Branson, A. M., is now used extensively and is the only book of the kind published in the Confederacy. Price $2 00.

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JOHNSON'S COMMON SCHOOL ARITHMETIC, by Prof. L. Johnsen of Trinity College, is a new and valuable book, and will be followed by a High School Arithmetic. Price $3 50.

MYRTLE LEAVES, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, Second Edition is a delightful book, and contains a beautiful story of a "Soldiers Love." Price $3 00.

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October 15, 1864. 151—dtwtf.

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JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works

August 13th, 1864. 97—